

accurate identification of the birds handled. If he is to interpret results that may be a different matter; but every bander is not called upon to interpret results.

We believe, therefore, that bird banding is an established method of bird study; and that it will assist tremendously in the solution of those problems where the identification of the individual bird is required. The bird bander is an ornithologist, generically speaking; the ornithologist is a potential bird bander, and should at least be sympathetic with the banding method, and interested in the scientific results obtained by that method. More progress will be made if these groups commingle at our meetings and on our programs. The sequestration of the bird banders on the programs will not mean progress.

The dues for 1927 should be sent to the newly elected Treasurer, Prof. J. W. Stack, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan.

GENERAL NOTES

Conducted by M. H. Swenk

The Black-bellied Plover in Oklahoma.—On August 18, 1925, an American Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola squatarola cynosurae*) was identified by me at Gate, in northwestern Oklahoma. This species has not previously been recorded from this State. The plover was on a shallow fresh-water pond and was sufficiently tame to afford a splendid opportunity for observation and identification. The distinguishing white base of the upper tail coverts was plainly visible. It was under observation for about half an hour and permitted the observer to approach within twenty-five or thirty feet. Then it would fly up, and, giving its characteristic whistle, circle above the water and again settle down and resume its business of picking up insects on the pond.—WALTER E. LEWIS, *Gate, Okla.*

Aerial Maneuvers of Migrating White Pelicans.—On September 21, 1926, as I was coming up the street at 4 P. M., I noted several people looking up at the skies, and, on searching for the reason, I discovered a vast concourse of what I took to be White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*). I did not have my binoculars. The sheriff was standing near me and was looking at them. I asked him, "How many are there?" After scanning the milling mass for a few seconds, he said, "A thousand." They were too numerous to get anywhere near to one mass, but by gathering in layers there would be, say, three hundred swirling about in one crowd; a hundred feet below them another such crowd, and another hundred feet further down, another huge mass. They would be milling around in different directions. Maybe the upper mass would all wheel to the east; just as the middle mass would swing to the north, and the lower be moving to the west, marching and countermarching, for fifteen minutes. Then they seemed to break into separate flocks, heading off to the south in a V-shaped army.—LEROY TITUS WEEKS, *Tabor, Iowa.*

The Pileated Woodpecker in Tuscarawas County, Ohio.—Another rare nesting bird in Ohio, the Pileated Woodpecker (*Phloeotomus pileatus abieticola*), seems to be gaining in numbers in this county. A pair nested near our home in 1920. This nest was about fifty feet up in a green ash tree that stood about